Genus Anosia

Chrysalis.— The chrysalis is stout, cylindrical, rapidly tapering on the abdomen, and is suspended from a button of silk by a long cremaster. The color of the chrysalis is pale green, ornamented with golden spots.

The larvae of the genus *Anosia* feed for the most part upon the varieties of milkweed *(Asclepias),* and they are therefore called "milkweed butterflies." There are two species of the genus found in our fauna, one, *Anosia plexippus,* Linnaeus, which is distributed over the entire continent as far north as southern Canada, and the other, *Anosia Berenice,* Cramer, which is confined to the extreme southwestern portions of the United States, being found in Texas and Arizona.

(i) Anosia plexippus, Linnaeus, Plate VII, Fig. I, $ (The Monarch).

Butterfly.—The upper surface of the wings of this butterfly is bright reddish, with the borders and veins broadly black, with two rows of white spots on the outer borders and two rows of pale spots of moderately large size across the apex of the fore wings. The males have the wings less broadly bordered with black than the females, and on the first median nervule of the hind wings there is a black scent-pouch.

Egg,— The egg is ovate conical, and is well represented in Fig. *4* in the introductory chapter of this book.

Caterpillar.—The caterpillar is bright yellow or greenish-yellow, banded with shining black, and furnished with black fleshy thread-like appendages before and behind. It likewise is well delineated in Fig. 16, as well as in Plate III, Fig. 5.

Chrysalis.—The chrysalis is about an inch in length, pale green, spotted with gold (see Fig. 24, and Plate IV, Figs, 1-3).

The butterfly is believed to be polygoneutic, that is to say, many broods are produced annually; and it is believed by writers that with the advent of cold weather these butterflies migrate to the South, the chrysalids and caterpillars which may be un-

developed at the time of the frosts are destroyed, and that when these insects reappear, as they do every summer, they represent a wave of migration coming northward from the warmer regions of the Gulf States. It is not believed that any of them hibernate in any stage of their existence. This insect sometimes appears in great swarms on the eastern and. southern coasts of New Jersey in late autumn. The swarms pressing